DIRECTIVES

OF THE TENTH CONGRESS OF THE ROMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

Concerning the 1971 – 1975 Five-Year Plan AND THE GUIDELINES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY in the 1976-1980 Period

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Concerning the 1976—1980

Five-Year Plan

FOR THE GUIDELINES FOR

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

In the last four years the creative energy and efforts of our people have been directed towards the implementation of the comprehensive programme laid down by the Ninth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party for the development of the productive forces, the perfecting of socialist relations, of the entire economic and social life of the country.

The balance-sheet of achievements for the years 1966—1968 shows that the Five-Year Plan — drawn up on the basis of the Congress directives and comprising provisions exceeding them — is successfully fulfilled and that considerable progress is being recorded in all sectors of activity.

The average annual development rate of **industry**, in the 1966—1968 period, has been of 12.3 per cent, as against the 10.8 per cent envisaged in the Five-Year Plan for those three years, the additional output being worth some 20,000 million lei. The industrial output of 1968 is bigger than the one produced throughout the first Five-Year Plan (1951—1955). Important production increments have been obtained in all branches, and in those having an essential role in the progress of the entire national economy — electric power, metallurgical,

machine-building and chemical industries — bigger increments have been obtained than the overall average in industry.

In 1968 the output of electric power reached 27,800 million kWh, that is 62 per cent more than in 1965. The country's metal production has developed ; the output of steel, amounting to nearly 5,000,000 tons, is 39 per cent bigger than at the beginning of the Five-Year Plan period. The output of the machine-building industry has grown by 56 per cent ; the branch now provides some two-thirds of the equipment and machines needed by the economy. Turning to account important resources of the country at a higher level, chemistry — the most dynamic industrial branch — has achieved an output that is 75 per cent bigger than in 1965. The consumer goods industry has also recorded an important growth ; it produces a wider range of assortment and contributes to a greater extent to the satisfaction of the population's multiple requirements. In the 1966—1968 period, the average annual growth rate of the output of the light industry was of 11.5 per cent and the growth rate of the food industry of 7.7 per cent.

In those three years the technical level of production has risen, an important number of products with high technical and economic features were assimilated and the capacity of our factories successfully to solve technological problems of increasing complexity has been raised.

Agriculture has also recorded substantial progress in increasing and intensifying production, and harnessed to a larger extent the advantages of the socialist forms of organization as well as the reserves

existing in this branch. Although unfavourable climatic conditions prevented the full achievement of agricultural production envisaged for 1968, a gross agricultural output was nevertheless obtained in 1966—1968, that exceeded the top limit envisaged in the Five-Year Plan for those years by more than 2,000 million lei, thus meeting the consumption requirements of the population and securing raw materials for industry as well as availabilities for export. In comparison with the years 1963—1965, cereal output went up by 2,000,000 tons, that of vegetables by 26.4 per cent, and sugar beet, sunflower and potato yields increased by 31—35 per cent.

Transport, building and the other branches of material production contributing to the overall progress of the Homeland have continuously developed together with industry and agriculture.

The growth of the economic potential of the country was secured by the implementation of a sustained **investments programme.** In the years 1966—1968, some 155,000 million lei, that is 2,000 million lei more than envisaged, were invested in the national economy from the state's central fund ; this exceeds the volume of investments made throughout the 1950—1960 period. In keeping with the guidelines laid down by the Ninth Congress, the greatest part of investments was channelled to the branches of material production, especially to industry and agriculture. Thanks to the carrying out of this important volume of investments, more than 700 new production capacities and important industrial projects were commissioned, numerous enterprises in all the branches of the economy were

modernized and re-tooled, and the material basis for scientific, social and cultural activities was expanded ; the distribution of the productive forces on the country's territory was further improved, and new industrial projects were sited in the less developed zones. In industry and other non-agricultural branches, nearly half a million new jobs were created and a better utilization of the labour power and the growth in the income of the population was secured.

The renewal and modernization of the means of work and of technological processes, the raising of the technical level of production in all branches, the growth in the level of training and in the experience of the cadres, the fuller employment of the production capacities and of working time in the enterprises, have led to **the growth in labour productivity, the reduction of production outlays and the increase of money accumulations.** Of great importance for the raising of economic efficiency have been the actions initiated by the Party concerning the perfecting of the organization of production and labour, the reduction of production outlays, and the increase of profitability — actions which have helped to identify and turn to account reserves existing in the economy. Labour productivity per employee has grown in industry by nearly 27 per cent, at an average annual rate that is higher than the envisaged one, obtaining in this way more than two-thirds of the increment in the industrial output. The profits obtained over and above the initial plan figures amount to about 6,000 million lei.

The development of the national economy took place in the conditions of a larger participation of

Romania in international exchanges, and in the international socialist and world division of labour. The average annual growth rate of **foreign trade** in the 1966—1968 period was of more than 12 per cent ; the share of industrial products in the country's export has increased. Commercial relations with the CMEA member-countries, with all the socialist countries, have developed continuously ; at the same time, economic links with other countries have been extended.

The achievements recorded in industry and agriculture, in all the branches of material production, are synthetically reflected in the dynamics of the **national income,** which was some 26 per cent higher in 1968 than in 1965. The average annual growth rate of the national income, 8 per cent, was higher than the one envisaged for the first three years of the Five-Year Plan period.

On this basis, conditions were created that parallel with the setting aside of increased funds for accumulations, resources be secured that are necessary for **the systematic growth of the living standard.** Starting with the year 1967, a great number of wage and salary earners benefited by an increase of small wages and salaries — carried out one year earlier than envisaged. On the basis of the new wage system, pay increases have been received so far by some 1,400,000 wage and salary earners. In the course of this year, the new wage system will be generalized in all the branches of economic and social-cultural activity, so that in 1970 all wage and salary earners will receive higher pay. Average

pensions have increased in 1966—1968 period by 39 per cent, against the 35 per cent envisaged for the year 1970 in the Five-Year Plan ; a pension system for the members of the agricultural production cooperatives has been introduced; student scholarships have been increased by some 20 per cent ; starting with the year 1969 State allowances for children have been raised. Social-cultural expenditure from the State Budget rose by 37 per cent — from 22,400 million lei in 1965 to nearly 31,000 million lei in 1968 — contributing, together with the increase in direct income, to the raising of living standards of the working people. During this period, in the field of education, culture and health protection, the material basis has developed and activity has been improved. Continuous efforts were made to improve the housing conditions of the population ; in the first three years of the Five-Year Plan more than 159,000 flats were built with State money ; measures were taken to diversify the construction of dwellings and to give support to the population in the building of individually-owned homes. Although a number of tariffs and prices were increased during the Five-Year Plan period because the income of the respective sectors did not cover expenses, it is envisaged that **the level of real wages** should rise by the end of the Five-Year Plan by some 23 per cent, placing itself within the limits of 20—25 per cent inscribed in the Directives of the Ninth Party Congress. It is also envisaged that in 1970, the tasks set by the Congress concerning **the increase in the real income of the peasantry** be implemented.

On the basis of the programme laid down by the Ninth Congress and the December 1967 Na-

tional Conference of the Romanian Communist Party, a set of measures has been adopted and is in the course of application concerning **the continuous improvement of the organization of our society and the perfecting of the management and planning of the national economy.** During the brief period since the adoption of these measures, life has demonstrated their usefulness and viability, the fact that they create conditions for the stimulation of the initiative of the mass of the working people for the raising of economic efficiency in all sectors of activity.

The progress of the economic activity in the first months of 1969 shows that this year's plan is being implemented in good conditions. Under the leadership of the Party bodies and organizations, the working people are carrying out an intensive activity for the fulfilment of the plan targets and of the pledges made in honour of the Tenth Party Congress and of the 25th anniversary of the Homeland's Liberation. All conditions exist for the levels established for 1970, the last year of the Five-Year Plan, to be reached in 1969 as concerns a number of important products such as: aluminium, industrial steam boilers, internal combustion engines, electric measurement and control apparatus, automation elements, machines and equipment for the metallurgical industry, the building-materials industry and the light industry, railway trucks, cement, medical drugs, cotton-type fabrics, footwear, canned meat, fish and vegetables, milk for consumption and others.

The achievements of the first three years of the Five-Year Plan and progress in the fulfilment of this year's plan convincingly demonstrate that conditions have been created for the tasks concerning

the growth of industrial output in 1970 as against 1965 by 66—73 per cent and at an average annual rate of 10.6—11.6 per cent to be fulfilled above the top limit. The results obtained so far show that it is fully possible to fulfil and overfulfil the rates and proportions of economic development, the principal levels of material production envisaged for the current Five-Year Plan.

An analysis of the progress of the economy shows, however, that in spite of the successes scored during these years, there have also been shortcomings in certain branches and sectors of activity. In some cases, investments are made at unjustifiably high costs and with long durations of execution. Because of delays in the elaboration of designs and technical documentations, in the contracting of installations in this country and abroad, a number of production capacities, especially in the chemical and metallurgical industry, wood processing and food industries, were not commissioned at the planned dates ; some commissioned enterprises are still working below the planned technical and economic parameters. In the case of chemical fertilizers, synthetic rubber, fibre- and chipboard, and certain products of the food industry, the results are below the provisions of the Five-Year Plan. Important shortcomings have existed in the supply of materials and equipment ; they have negatively influenced the rhythmical process of production, the utilization degree of capacities and the level of labour productivity. In many enterprises, the material expenditure is high and profitability does not correspond to the degree of technical endowment

for production. The enterprises, industrial centrals, ministries and other central bodies have to take all the measures for the elimination of the shortcomings, for the perfecting of the organization of production and labour and the continuous improvement of the economic activity.

The achievements scored during the Five-Year Plan period in the country's economic and social development have demanded sustained efforts on the part of the entire people. Thanks to the fruitful and enthusiastic labour of the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia, of the broad masses of citizens, irrespective of nationality, socialist Romania unflinchingly advances on the road of progress and prosperity. On the anniversary of a quarter of a century since Liberation, our people, implementing the Marxist-Leninist policy of the Romanian Communist Party, presents itself with remarkable successes in the development of the economy and culture, in all the fields of social and State life, and is firmly resolved to secure the victorious construction of socialism and communism in our Homeland.

I

THE BASIC AIMS AND TASKS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY IN THE 1971—1980 PERIOD

The Romanian Communist Party focuses its economic policy on the continuation at a high rate of

the building of a modern economy — based on a powerful industry and an advanced agriculture, on the utilization of the achievements of the contemporary technical-scientific revolution and the high-grade turning to account of the country's resources, on the intensive utilization of the entire production potential, on a high productivity of social labour — with a view to securing the conditions for the ever larger satisfaction of the material and spiritual requirements of the members of society. This will be of decisive importance for bringing our country nearer to the level of the states having an advanced economy, for the many-sided and full construction of socialism, for the creation of the conditions needed by the gradual transition to communism, for the growth of Romania's contribution to the strengthening of the socialist world system, to the assertion of the ideas of socialism in the world.

The principal aims and tasks of economic development for the 1971—1980 period are the following:

1. The sustained continuation of the country's industrialization, the growth in the contribution of industry — the leading branch of the economy — to the growth of the national income, to the satisfaction of the internal production and consumption requirements, to the expansion of commercial cooperation and exchanges with other countries, securing the more active participation of our country in the world economic circuit.

The basic feature in the development of our industry in the forthcoming period will be the improvement of its structure, the marked growth of modern branches closely linked to contemporary technical-scientific progress, so as to secure the high-

grade turning to account of the material resources, and of the technical capacity of the labour power, the raising of social labour productivity. A more intensive development will be given to the electrical-engineering and electronics industry, the production of automation elements, the manufacture of high-technicity machine-tools, and complex technological equipment and installations. In keeping with the qualitatively new requirements of industrial development, the structure of metal production will be improved, emphasis being placed on the growth in the proportion of steel alloys and steel of high quality. The chemical industry will have an accelerated development ; there will be a priority growth in the output of man-made yarn and fibre, plastics, and chemical fertilizers. The power basis will be expanded and modernized.

Special attention will be paid to the expansion and diversification in the output of consumer goods, in accordance with the growth in the purchasing power and with the demands of the population.

2. Acceleration in the process of the intensive development of agriculture through the better utilization of the land, the implementation of a comprehensive programme of irrigation, complex chemicalization, the provision of a varied range of modern, tractors and farming machines so as to secure high and constant yields, the supply of the population with agricultural produce and food and of industry with raw materials, and the growth of export resources. The activity of the State-owned agricultural sector will be developed and perfect-

ed, and the economic and organizational consolidation of the cooperative units will continue.

3. The implementation of a sustained programme of investments with the aim of expanding and perfecting the technical-material basis of society, and of increasing the national wealth. The investments funds will be chanelled in the first place towards the development of material production. Special attention will be paid to the reduction of the execution time of operations, to a cut in the proportion of constructions in relation to total investments, to the growth in the economic efficiency of investments and a highest possible increase of output and national income for every invested Leu. The improvement of the territorial distribution of the productive forces will be continued.

4. The wide promotion of technical progress in the national economy, the expansion of the advanced technological processes, the introduction of electronic computing in production and financial administration, the raising of product quality and the assimilation of new products, in step with the demands of the technical-scientific revolution, and the growing exactingness of the home and foreign markets. Scientific research and original conceptions must make a bigger contribution to the solution of the problems posed by the technical progress in the economy.

5. The rise, at a sustained rate, of labour productivity in all branches of the national economy, on the basis of the perfecting and modernization of production processes, of the scientific organization

of production and labour, of the improvement in the training and specialization of the cadres, of the full employment of working time and the rationalization of labour expenditure in each unit and at the level of the entire society.

6. The permanent growth of economic efficiency — the decisive factor of the economic dynamism — has to be the basis of the entire economic activity. The circulation speed of material and financial funds has to be accelerated in all branches and enterprises, and concern with the most efficient utilization of the means of production, with economizing material funds, reducing the production costs and increasing profitability has to be intensified.

7. The development of education at all levels and its continuous modernization with a view to meeting the growing demand for skilled workers, for specialized medium cadres, sub-engineers and cadres having academic studies, a demand determined by the country's economic and social progress; conditions will be created to raise the general-cultural level of the population.

8. The expansion of relations of international economic collaboration, the development of foreign trade, the improvement of its pattern and the raising of its efficiency. Large-scale cooperation in production technique and scientific research, a higher form of economic inter-state relations, will have to be promoted. While developing the economic and technical-scientific collaboration with the CMEA member-states and the other socialist countries, Ro-

mania will also expand her relations with all states, whatever their social system, and will also actively participate in the socialist and world division of labour.

9. The continuous raising of the people's welfare — the supreme goal of the entire activity of our Party and State. The main road of increasing the living standards will be the growth in direct income resulting from the consistent application of the principle of socialist distribution according to the quantity, quality and social importance of work ; the aim will be to implement the principle of material incentives within the framework of a rational and equitable relationship between the income of the various categories of working people. Housing construction will be developed and the material basis of education and culture and of health protection will be expanded.

II

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY IN THE 1971—1975 PERIOD

In accordance with the aims and tasks of the long-term development of the national economy, the following directives are established for the 1971—1975 period, on the basis of which the draft of the Five-Year Plan, to be tabled for discussion and endorsement by the Grand National Assembly in 1970, will be drawn up.

The Main Directional Indicators for the Development of the National Economy in the 1971—1975 Period

	1975 as against 1970	average annual rate in the 1971—1975 period (in percentage)
Gross industrial output	150—157	8.5—9.5
Gross agricultural output (annual average for the five-year period)	128—131	5.0—5.5
Labour productivity per wage earner		
— in industry	137—140	6.5—7.0
— in building and assembly	127—131	5.0—5.5
— in railway transport	133—135	5.9—6.2
Reduction of expenses per 1,000 lei of marketable production in the State-owned industry	6—7	—
Volume of foreign trade (for the five-year period)	140—145	—
Centralized investments from State funds (for the five-year period) in thousand million lei	420—435	—
National income	145—150	7.7—8.5
Per-capita national income	137—142	6.5—7.3
Growth in the number of wage and salary earners in the national economy (thousand persons)	400—500	—
Wage and salary fund	130—135	5.4—6.2
Volume of retail sales	130—135	5.4—6.2
Real wages	116—120	3.0—3.7
Real income of the peasantry from agricultural production	115—120	2.9—3.7

Industry

In the 1971—1975 period, INDUSTRY WILL DEVELOP AT AN AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF 8.5—9.5 PER CENT, AND GROSS INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT IN 1975 WILL BE 50—57 PER CENT HIGHER THAN IN 1970. The means of production industry will grow by an annual average of 9—10 per cent and the production of consumer goods by 7—8 per cent.

The following directional levels are envisaged for the main products :

	unit of measure	1975	Level of 1975 as against 1970 (in percentage)
Electric power	thousand million kWh	55—57	156—162
Mined coal	million tons	36—38	154—165
Crude oil	million tons	13.1—13.5	98.5—101.5
Methane gas	thousand million cu.m.	22—24	118—129
Steel	million tons	10—10.5	154—161
Aluminium	thousand tons	180—200	168—187
Diesel and trunk line electric locomotives	pieces	280—300	108—115
Electric motors	MW	4,600—5,200	139—179
Power transformers	MVA	15,000—17,000	167—189
Means for automation and computing, electrical measurement and control apparatuses	thousand million lei	3.5—4.0	307—347
Machines and equipment for the mining industry	thousand tons	35—38	125—136
Tractors	thousand pieces	30—35	105—123
Lorries and tractors	thousand pieces	35—40	100—114
Cars	thousand pieces	45—50	375—417
Chemical fertilizers (100 per cent active ingredient)	thousand tons	2,200—2,400	200—219
Synthetic rubber	thousand tons	110—130	200—236

	unit of measure	1975	Level of 1975 as against 1970 (in percentage)
Plastics and synthetic resins	thousand tons	420—450	185—198
Chemical fibre and yarn	thousand tons	130—150	170—197
Pulp and semipulp	thousand tons	650—680	142—148
Paper and cardboard	million tons	720—740	140—143
Cement	million tons	13—14	160—172
Chipboard and fibreboard	thousand tons	950—1,100	180—210
Furniture	thousand million lei	6.7—7.0	125—130
Radio sets	thousand pieces	650—700	143—154
T.V. sets	thousand pieces	450—500	150—167
Electrical household goods	million lei	1,200—1,500	200—250
Fabrics	million sq.m.	840—880	136—142
Knitwear	million pieces	180—190	137—145
Footwear	million pair	75—80	110—117
Meat	thousand tons	770—830	154—166
Edible oil	thousand tons	380—420	121—133
Sugar	thousand tons	580—610	105—111
Sterilized frozen vegetables and fruit and tomato paste	thousand tons	450—500	158—176

1. In order to expand the home basis of raw materials, THE GEOLOGICAL OPERATIONS to be undertaken in the 1971—1975 period will have to lead to the identification of bigger industrial reserves of crude oil, gas, non-ferrous ores, iron ores and other useful mineral substances, permitting the growth of extraction and, on that basis, the highest possible meeting of the demands of the economy.

Within a short space of time, geological investigations will have to secure a high degree of knowledge of the new deposits and of zones of interest. By the end of this year, the prospective zones of non-ferrous ores will be examined and especially those of copper-bearing ores, and special programmes will the drawn up concerning the prospection and exploitation of complex and copper-bearing ores which, in the 1971—1975 Five-Year Plan period have to contribute to meeting the increased requirements of non-ferrous metals to a considerable degree. The efficiency of geological activity will have to increase substantially by the extension of the use of modern geophysical methods and apparatus, a reduction in the prospection and exploration of deposits and of the turning to account of reserves. The identification of new reserves will have to be made with the smallest possible outlay, the funds have to be used judiciously and concern with economizing the material and financial means has to be intensified.

2. In view of the fact that the known and prospective reserves are limited and that it is necessary to secure a rational relation between reserves and production, CRUDE OIL EXTRACTION in the 1971—1975 period will be of 13,100,000—13,500,000 tons per annum ; the aim will be to perfect mining meth-

ods so as to increase the output of the wells and the recovery coefficient of crude oil from the deposit, as well as the better utilization of well gas; the exploitation of reserves at great depths will be started. In the processing sector, emphasis will be placed on the best possible turning to account of crude oil, the qualitative improvement of products and the priority production of the brands used as raw material in the chemical industry.

METHANE GAS EXTRACTION will reach 22,000 million — 24,000 million cu.m. in 1975 : the aim will be to rationally use the pressure of the gas in the deposit and to maintain a normal degree of reserves. The transport capacity for natural gas will be increased by the building of new pipelines in the 1971—1975 Five-Year Plan period and by the building of modern stations for gas compression in the oilfields and along the main pipelines.

In the elaboration of the Five-Year Plan the utilization of crude oil and gas producing wells, of all material and financial means will have to be specially analysed so as to increase their efficiency.

3. COAL MINING will have to reach a level of 36,000,000—38,000,000 tons in 1975. The production increment in the forthcoming Five-Year Plan will be obtained, to the greatest extent, from high-capacity lignite open-cut working having a high degree of mechanization. The technological processes of preparing coal will be perfected with a view to obtaining bigger quantities of superior assortments. It is highly important that measures be taken to increase the output of coking coal.

In order to improve the supplies of solid fuel to the population and gradually replace firewood —

which has to be turned to better account in industrial production — the manufacture of coal briquettes will be developed and bigger quantities of upgraded coal will be produced.

4. In keeping with the requirements of the economy, THE OUTPUT OF ELECTRIC POWER will increase to 55,000 million — 57,000 million kWh in 1975, and the output of thermal energy — for industry, agriculture and urban heating — will reach 55,000,000—57,000,000 gigacalories.

Measures will be taken in the years 1971—1973 to commission in the power stations new installed power amounting to 5,400—5,800 megawatts, of which about one-third will be in hydropower stations.

5. THE IRON-AND-STEEL INDUSTRY will develop in the direction of the rapid growth of metal output and the substantial improvement of its pattern through the manufacture of valuable brands which satisfy the economy's metal requirements in ever better conditions. Some 10,000,000—10,500,000 tons of steel will be produced in 1975, 7,200,000—7,500,000 tons of rolled goods and 1,000,000—1,100,000 tons of pipes; the production of ferro-alloys will be developed in the forthcoming Five-Year Plan.

The development of the machine-building industry, its orientation towards modern branches of high technicity, imperiously demand **a marked growth in the production of quality steel**, the substantial expansion of the range of highly resistant stainless steel brands and of steels for tools and bearings. The output of steel alloys will have to reach 1,000,000—1,100,000 tons by 1975. The substantial improvement in the pattern of metal production has

to be considered as a principal task of the iron-and-steel industry in the forthcoming Five-Year Plan.

The capacities for the production and rolling of quality steels will be dimensioned in such a way as to ensure the output of a wide range of assortments and will be obtained by developing existing units and creating new capacities in the iron-and-steel industry and within the framework of the big machine-building works which consume such products.

With a view to the greater satisfaction of coke requirements, measures will be taken for the speedy building of new coke producing capacities using low-grade coal ; research will be restarted and intensified to produce more coke from home-mined coal. Scientific research will deal to a greater extent with the problems of reducing coke consumption, of extending the utilization of methane gas in blast furnaces, of elaborating high-quality steels and of raising the quality of iron-and-steel products and manufacturing new assortments.

The endowment of the iron-and-steel industry with modern equipment with a high performance, the extension of automation, the promotion of advanced technologies and the perfecting of labour organization will have to secure specific consumptions indices of quality and of the utilization of aggregates comparable to those obtained with similar installations on a world level. On this basis, the growth of investments efficiency, the more marked increase in labour productivity and the reduction of production expenditure will be secured in the iron-and-steel industry in the forthcoming Five-Year Plan.

6. IN THE NON-FERROUS METALLURGY BRANCH, aluminium production will be developed

at a sustained rate ; output in 1975 will reach 180,000—200,000 tons following the more extensive utilization of domestic raw material resources. The commissioning of the processing plant has to be speeded up and the range of aluminium alloys has to be extended, thus securing the high-grade turning to account of the metal and the export of aluminium, mainly in the form of processed products.

In order to increase the output of copper, lead and zinc, it is necessary to speed up the sinking of new mines, to extend the capacity of existing mines, to intensify the advance speed in the workings and galleries, to improve extraction, dressing and processing technologies, to organize the turning to account of non-ferrous metals from waste and pyrite ash on a larger scale.

Following the complex processing of ores, the production of selenium and cadmium will be developed and the recovery of vanadium from bauxite will be started. At the same time, the production of semiconducting and extrapure metals will be started needed by the electronics and electrical engineering industry by utilizing research done in this country.

7. IN THE INDUSTRY EXTRACTING NON-METALLIFEROUS ORES AND PRODUCING ABRASIVES AND PRODUCTS CONTAINING COAL, emphasis will be placed on the extension of the utilization of the deposits of kaolin, feldspar, diatomite, bentonite, talc and sand, and the mining of sulphur will be started. In order to meet the increased demand of growing complexity for non-metal products, the modern technologies of upgrading ores will have to be extended, which have to contribute

to an expansion in the range of products and the improvement of products quality.

As to coal-containing products, production capacities will be increased, especially to meet the growing demands of the metallurgical and chemical industries for electrodes; the output of abrasives for the processing industries will be developed and modernized.

8. THE MACHINE-BUILDING INDUSTRY will be consistently directed towards high-technicity production with a view to the provision of the economy with modern means, to the high-grade turning to account of metal, to the utilization of Romanian technical conceptions and to the growth in the contribution of the branch to the expansion of foreign economic exchanges.

The output of the machine-building industry under the next Five-Year Plan will have to rise by 72—76 per cent, at an average rate of 11.5—12 per cent.

A major aim will have to be **the sustained development of some modern sub-branches, such as the electrotechnical and electronic industry, fine mechanics and the production of machine-tools.**

THE ELECTROTECHNICAL INDUSTRY will grow at an annual rate of 15—17 per cent, with stress laid on the production of electric machinery, power transformers, high and low voltage plant, as well as on the assimilation of items needed in electrification, including very high power transformers and plant for voltages up to 400 kV.

THE ELECTRONIC INDUSTRY will rise 2.2—2.4 times, especially following the expanded production of industrial electronic apparatus, of electronic mea-

surement and control apparatus, of automation means for the endowment of plan with modern control check and regulating systems ; there will also be a priority growth in the production of professional-grade electronic components, and the manufacture will be started of silica-based semiconductor devices and of integrating circuits ; the production of radio-communication sets for professional uses will be organized and expanded. At the same time the production of electronic computing systems will be expanded substantially, following the assimilation of the manufacturing know-how of electrono-mechanic and electronic machines, as well as of medium-capacity electronic computers.

MACHINE-TOOL OUTPUT will have to grow 1.8—2 times, and its structure is to be improved by the realization of high-standard machines and units, with higher technical and economic parameters and of a smaller size, a high degree of automation, programme control included. Expanded to this end will be the capacities of the plants which have already won experience in this sphere and are staffed with qualified personnel, and measures will be taken for expanding cooperation with the socialist countries and with firms of other countries, so that new types of machine-tools for both home requirements and for export should be assimilated in a short time.

The output of technological equipment will have to ensure most of home requirements of high-capacity power plant of installations and equipment for the building materials industry, the light industry and the food industry, as well as for the mining and oil industries. A particularly important task of the

machine-building industry refers to the assimilation of equipments and installations to help the realization of the national nuclear programme and for the endowment of the new units of the chemical industry.

The ministries will take steps for the intensive employment of the mechanical processing capacities of the units in their subordination, in order to meet most of their requirements of spare parts and for realizing a series of machines and outfits specific to the respective branch.

In order to ensure the requirements of the economy in the sphere of transport, the machine-building industry will have to further improve and increase its production of **rolling-stock**, following the realization of Diesel locomotive of higher speeds and powers, and also the diversification of railway carriage output. The **motor-car industry** will assimilate and start production of heavy-duty lorries and of high-capacity buses powered by Diesel engines as well as various types of motor vehicles for special purposes; the process of integrating motor car fabrication in Romania will be concluded.

The long-term streamlining of the machine-building industry will have to be carried out in such a way as to ensure an intensive participation of this branch in the technical endowment of the national economy, the specialization in production and development of cooperation with the CMEA member countries, with the other socialist countries, as well as with other states.

The machine-building branch will have to increase more and more its participation in the coun-

try's exports, supplying to this end efficient, high-standard products.

For realizing the development rates of production under the next Five-Year Plan, measures will be taken for a full use of production capacities; at each unit an intensive use of the production spaces should be reached, as well as of the machines and equipments, and of working hours, and technical and economic parameters on a par with similar capacities abroad should be achieved.

It is also necessary that the design departments of the machine-building works be expanded and endowed correspondingly, with the aim of a constant modernization and improvement of the machine and equipments they are turning out, and for keeping them at a competitive technical standard in the foreign markets. Scientific research activity will be carried out in close connection with the directions of development of the machine-building, electrotechnical, electronic, fine mechanics and optical industries; heed will be paid particularly to devising high-standard equipment to ensure a high-grade use of metal, and to an efficient use and modernization of productive capacities in industry and in other branches of the national economy.

In order to ensure the development of the machine-building sectors based on a long-range concept, following a manysided investigation of the requirements of both the domestic market and foreign markets, special programmes will be mapped out concomitantly with the next Five-Year Plan, for the development of electrical engineering, electronics, machine tools, fine mechanics and the optical industry, of technological equipment and of building equipment.

9. THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY must hold a foremost place in the growth of economy, by taking account of the raw materials available in this country, of the growing requirements of chemical products for domestic consumption and of the chemical industry's export availabilities. The output in this branch will rise by 85—92 per cent by 1975, at an average annual rate of 13—14 per cent, especially based on chemical treatment of methane gas, on oil products and the turning to account of salt resources.

Chemical fertilizer output in 1975 should stand at 2,200—2,400 thousand tons, with the aim of ensuring to our agriculture a normal ratio of nitrogenous and phosphorous fertilizers ; the range of pesticides will have to be widened and the output of biostimulators and medicines for veterinary uses will be increased.

There will be a rise in chemical fibre and yarn production, especially in the production of man-made yarns and fibres. Plastic production will be directed towards the realization of new items — law-pressure polyethylene, polyesters and other synthetic resins ; the manufacturing of polyvinyl chloride will be further expanded as well as of high-pressure polyethylene, of polystyrene and of other substitutes for metal, timber and leather, as well as for meeting the economy's increased requirements of packagings. In the synthetic rubber industry, production will have to rise especially by assimilating the manufacturing know-how of new items with higher features, designed to greatly replace natural rubber consumption.

The production of sodium products will be expanded, for meeting domestic consumption requirements and for stepping up exportable amounts, especially of caustic soda.

Parallel to the growth of the basic chemical industry, it is necessary that fine and low-tonnage chemistry be developed and diversified. The possibilities will have to be analysed of raising dyestuff production by cooperation with foreign firms, so as to ensure in this way most of the requirements of the economy. The production of medicines will be directed to meeting domestic consumption ; cooperation possibilities with foreign firms will be examined for the production of medicines finding a ready market abroad.

Measures will be taken for saving softwood timber by all possible means, ensuring in this way the growth of pulp and semi-pulp output to 650—680 thousand tons by 1975. The production of paper and board will go up by 40—43 per cent, with packaging board production rising faster.

Taking account of the big volume of investments to be earmarked for the chemical industry, it is necessary that a thorough analysis be undertaken of the cost of work realized so far with a view to cutting down such costs, by promoting more extensively open-air installations, eliminating exaggeration in the sizing of productive spaces, of factory laboratories and of non-productive auxiliary constructions.

In order to secure fulfilment of the tasks relating to the development of the chemical industry, research and design activities will have to be improved. Special heed will be paid to intensifying researches for the elaboration of new products for which raw

material is available in this country, for the realization of substitutes for metal and timber, of synthetic textile, yarn and fibre, of new catalysers, dyes, anti-corrosive electric insulating materials ; researches for the complex processing of hydrocarbons will be amplified.

The Ministry of Chemical Industry will have to ensure the designing of the specific technology and equipment, as well as a closer tie-in of research and design activity.

10. THE INDUSTRY OF BUILDING MATERIALS during the Five-Year Plan will have to develop rapidly so as to meet the growing demand involved by the ample programme of productive investments, housing and social-cultural establishments, to satisfy the requirements of the population. Special capacities will be developed for the manufacture of export products. The production of building materials will have to grow at an average rate of 12—13 per cent yearly. Greater attention will be paid to the diversification of assortments by producing new building materials and elements, including those made of plastics, as well as by starting the manufacture of new types of cement, of light materials for masonry and of insulating materials ; the range of prefabs will be expanded. The national scientific research activity must make an important contribution to the achievement of these objects.

The cement output will reach 13—14 million tons and the windowglass output 65—70 million square metres. There will be an increase in the production of highly finished prefabs made of concrete and other materials and meant for the construction of the new industrial and agro-zootechnical, social-cul-

tural and administrative units, as well as in the production of big panels for house building ; this will help to save big amounts of timber and will create favourable conditions for extending the industrialization of civil works ; the manufacture of pressure pipes made of asbestos-cement and of pre-stressed concrete will be developed in accordance with the irrigation programme. There will be a speeding up in the production of insulating materials and ceramics so as to improve insulation and finishing, as well as in the production of refractory materials.

Steps will be taken with a view to manufacturing light and qualitatively improved roofing materials and to finding construction solutions which will result in saving and replacing wood.

A long-term programme — including the tasks devolving on the ministries and on the county people's councils — will be elaborated in view of developing the production of building materials and of diversifying assortments ; this will take into account the long-term requirements of the economy and population, ensure the manufacture and utilization of new light and cheap products as well as the replacements of timber and rationalisation of metal consumption.

11. THE OUTPUT IN THE LUMBERING AND WOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRY will increase by 1975 by 13—14 per cent following the high-grade turning to use of resources. Measures will be taken to increase the weight carried by industrially processed wood in the total quantity of exploited timber. The output of chipboard and fibreboard will especially develop, and the manufacturing of highly-pro-

cessed products, especially of furniture, will be expanded.

The furniture output is to be diversified ; special attention will be paid to types with a reduced consumption of wood ; plastics and metal will be largely introduced especially in the production of furniture for laboratories, offices, the trading network, etc. Units producing furniture for export will be developed in step with the ensuring of advantageous markets. In the dimensioning of the production of doors and windows account must be taken of the use of metallic joinery in the industrial constructions, administrative and social-cultural buildings.

12. THE OUTPUT OF LIGHT INDUSTRY will increase by 40—45 per cent, with an increased volume of fabrics, knitwear, footwear in a wide range of assortments and of a high quality, in keeping with the population's exigencies. Substantial growth will be registered in the production of glass, porcelaine and faience household items as well as of hardware. The use of artificial and synthetic fibres and of the substitutes of natural leather should be largely expanded for a better turning to account of raw material resources. In developing the light industry's capacities account should be taken, first and foremost, of meeting home consumption. As far as output for export is concerned, special heed will be paid to the requirements and conjuncture of the foreign market, ensuring to the highest possible extent long-term agreements and contracts for the sale of products and the import of the necessary raw materials. The new production capacities of the light industry should be dimensioned in such a way as to ensure a varied assortment and a greater adapta-

bility to the market requirements. The entire activity of this branch will be channelled towards the improvements of quality, towards the general improvement of economic and financial results.

13. THE FOOD INDUSTRY will have to process, in a greater proportion and with increased efficiency, the resources of agricultural raw materials. The output of the enterprises of this branch will be in 1975 by 35—40 per cent higher than in 1970, important increases being ensured in the output of meat and milk and of their derivatives, in the output of tinned fruit and vegetables, edible oil, beer and of other products. The output of foodstuffs in the State agricultural enterprises and in the agricultural production cooperatives will concomitantly grow, following the processing of higher quantities of raw materials from their own resources ; the growth of tinned fruit and vegetable output will be especially obtained in small capacities built under these units.

Special heed should be paid to the increase of fish output by sustained actions for the more intensive use of inland rivers and the development of ocean fishing. A complex programme for the development of pisciculture will be drawn up this year and a specialized body will be set up having relevant powers and being responsible for the entire activity in this domain.

In order to satisfy under increasingly better conditions the population's requirements of foodstuffs, it is necessary to adopt measures that should lead to the enriching of assortments, the growth of precooked food output, the raising of the products quality, the extension of refrigerating installations and

of refrigerating van network and the rhythmical supply to the market all the year round.

14. The output in THE STATE LOCAL INDUSTRY will increase by 1975 by 52—54 per cent over 1970 following a better turning to account of the local resources of raw materials and materials from all areas of this country. This sector should increase its contribution to the production of consumer goods made in small series, to satisfying the building materials requirements of the economy ; the local industry will develop its cooperation with the national enterprises in the turning out of components, sub-assemblies and spare parts.

The production activity of **handicraft cooperatives** will be primarly directed towards products, maintenance and repair work and services to the population made to order, the manufacturing of consumer goods made in small series for the home and foreign market, the expansion of the folk art and handicraft object production ; the output of parts, sub-assemblies and products made in cooperation with State enterprises will also be developed. The volume of productive activity in this sector will grow by 48—58 per cent under the next Five-Year Plan.

Measures will be taken to expand the work done at home for the units of handicraft and consumer cooperatives and for some industrial enterprises and State commercial organizations. This form of production offers broad possibilities to widen the range of assortments of consumer goods and of handicraft objects requiring small investments and reduced management expenses, for a better use of labour resources in some localities and zones.

Support will be given to small-scale artisans by creating increased possibilities of supplying them with some materials.

Agriculture

1. Between 1971 and 1975 measures will be taken for **gross farm output** to grow by 28—31 per cent as against the average of the 1966—1970. Cereals will continue to hold a main place within plant output and should grow by 1975 to 17.5—18.5 million tons. The output of industrial crops will also increase, their quality improved, and there will be greater per hectare yields. Overall animal output will go up under the next Five-Year Plan by 25—28 per cent. By 1975 there will be 6.3—6.5 million head of horned cattle, 9.5—10 million pigs, 14.5—15 million sheep and 75—78 million fowls. In the ensuing period a more rapid growth of livestock in the socialist sector must be ensured, so that it should carry the greatest weight in the total number of animals.

With a view to producing the amounts of fodder needed by the growth of livestock and of animal output, fodder crop will be cultivated to a greater extent on irrigated land and the area intended for double-cropping will be expanded.

A programme will be worked out for a higher yield of natural pastures and hayfields, of their better upkeep, cultivation and management.

There will have to be an appreciable expansion of compound fodder industry by the setting up of large factories as well as of smaller units attached to the State agricultural enterprises and the agricultural production cooperatives.

Particular attention will have to be paid to vegetable growing so as to ensure meeting the vegetable needs of the population and export requirements in the best possible conditions and all along the year. Measures will be taken for a substantial increase in output, the extension of the range of assortments and improvement of their quality; early maturing crops will be extended in solaria and hothouses and highly productive varieties will be introduced. Vegetable output is to increase until 1975 to 4—4.1 million tons.

Concomitantly with new plantations, large-scale actions will be undertaken in viticulture and pomiculture for raising the productivity of the existing orchards and vineyards, for fighting pests so that increased and remunerative outputs be obtained.

The measures for the intensification of production will be paralleled by the development of the material basis and the improvement in the activity related to the sale of vegetables and fruit; the system of firm contracts concluded with the producers for longer periods, will be expanded and measures will be taken for enhancing the responsibility towards fulfilment of the contracts.

2. With the aim of increasing agricultural output, of making best use of the natural conditions, of better using labour, the process of **developing and modernizing the technical and material basis of agriculture** will grow more marked in the 1971—1975 period.

The irrigation programme under the next Five-Year Plan envisages the arrangement of an area of 1.3—1.5 million hectares which will also include irrigation systems made by cooperation with foreign

firms ; the area arranged for irrigations will be in 1975 of some 2.2—2.5 million hectares. The agricultural units will have to make sustained efforts for the expansion of irrigation operations out of local resources. Further damming and draining will be carried out in the Danube meadow and on the inland rivers, as well as operations for combating soil erosion, for reclaiming sandy and salty land for including further areas in the agricultural circuit.

Increased quantities of chemical fertilizers, herbicides, insecto-fungicides and bio-stimulants will be ensured, which will signify important progress along the complex chemicalization of agriculture ; the quantity of fertilizers to be ensured in agriculture in 1975 will be of some 2 million tons active substance, i.e., some 180—190 kg per hectare of farmland, vineyard and orchard. The development programme for fertilizer output and for the production of other chemical substances designed to agriculture will be mapped out jointly by the Ministry of Chemical Industry and the Higher Council of Agriculture.

The technical endowment will mainly focus on the expansion of mechanization in all branches of agricultural production, with special heed being paid to operations related to industrial crops, pomiculture, vegetable growing and viticulture, to operations on sloping grounds, to forage plant growing and to zootechny ; in 1975, the tractor fleet will count some 120,000—123,000 tractors. The use of electric power in agriculture will be expanded especially in livestock breeding.

New animal breeding and fattening units as well as compound fodder factories will be built in the

years to come and the expansion of hothouses, of plantations of vines and fruit-tree especially in well-known fruit and winegrowing areas, will be continued and better conditions will be created for the storage and preserving of agricultural produce.

Intensified will be the activity of research, evolving and generalization into production of new varieties and hybrids of cereals, industrial crops, vegetables, forage plants, productive sapling stock which should benefit to the full by the conditions created following the expansion of irrigations, chemicalization and mechanization ; measures will be taken for the improvement of livestock and for raising highly-productive animal breeds. Greater attention will also be paid to researches concerning land melioration work, especially irrigation, the use of modern methods of intensive field crop, plantation, hothouse and solaria production. The agricultural research institutes will serve for both research and production units ; they will be in charge of organizing the production of seeds, sapling stock and animal breeds.

3. **The zoning of agricultural production** will be improved under the next Five-Year Plan, ensuring a more correct territorial distribution of crops, animal species and breeds, in keeping with natural, economic and social conditions.

The upkeep and rational utilization of the entire agricultural area is an essential problem which must permanently focus the attention of the central bodies and of the agricultural units. The first years of the Five-Year Plan will see the completion of the operation for the introduction of cadastre and

for the territorial organization in all agricultural units.

4. The sustained development of the **State agricultural enterprises** has to be continued so that they should become model units in the matter of organization, land tilling and animal breeding methods, of per hectare yield and per head of cattle output, labour productivity and the profitableness of production ; the number of wage earners of State agricultural farms will have to reach the level of the kindred units in agriculturally developed countries. It is necessary that the State agricultural enterprises make a greater contribution, in keeping with their resources, to increasing output and the central stocks of agricultural produce. The process of organizing the farms and enterprises upon the principle of concentration and specialization of production will be intensified. The construction of industrial-type units will be expanded, the organization of farms for meat, egg and milk output will be continued, and the industrial processing of agricultural produce will be developed.

The gross output of State agricultural enterprises will increase by 40—45 per cent in the 1971—1975 period as against the previous five years. Vegetable output will grow by 36—40 per cent. Cereal output in 1975 will amount to 3.4—3.7 million tons. Animal output will grow by 48—50 per cent ; livestock in 1975 will stand at some 800—850 thousand cattle, including 400—420 thousand cows and heifers, 2.5—2.6 million pigs and 1.5—1.6 million sheep ; fowls will reach 17—18 million, with increased quantities of eggs and meat being ensured.

Concomitantly with increased participation in the formation of the central stock of agricultural produce, the organization will be continued of units specialized in seed, sapling stock and animals of a high biological value to meet the requirements of the entire agriculture.

5. **The agricultural production cooperatives** have to develop as strong productive units, intensively turn to account their agricultural land, their technical-material basis and their labour force, and will also have to participate to a greater extent in the formation of the central fund of agricultural produce. The main task of agricultural cooperatives is to increase output and cut down expenses per unit of produce. It is estimated that over the 1971—1975 period, the gross agricultural output will increase by 35—40 per cent as compared with the preceding five years. Animal output, which provides wide possibilities for the increase of the cash income of cooperatives, will have to grow at a higher rate. Specialized farms will be developed for the production of milk, pork and fowl meat especially in the neighbourhood of towns with a view to improving the supply of the population with these products.

On distributing the results obtained, the cooperatives must permanently bear in mind the necessity of increasing the accumulation fund, and commonly-owned property — an essential prerequisite of their economic development and consolidation and of the systematic increase in the income of the cooperative farmers; the main income of cooperative farmers must result from their work in the agricultural production cooperative.

Units for the processing and semi-industrialization of fruit, vegetables and other products, as well as related activities will be developed with a view to more fully turning to account the material resources existing in the cooperatives and to more efficiently using manpower all over the year. Inter-cooperative activities and actions will be intensified so as to undertake land melioration work, to organize animal fattening farms, shops for the marketing of produce, etc.

In the future, too, the State will grant the agricultural cooperatives a many-sided support meant for mechanization, chemicalization and irrigations, for ensuring a valuable biological material, as well as technical assistance and loans under advantageous conditions.

6. **The enterprises for the mechanization of agriculture** will continue to be directed towards contributing more to the increase of agricultural output, to the consolidation and development of agricultural production cooperatives.

The enterprises for the mechanization of agriculture will have to be more concerned with shortening the time limit for the performance of agricultural operations, of improved quality, during the agrotechnically most adequate periods ; steps will be taken in order to strenghten the role of contracts in the relations with agricultural cooperatives. The enterprises for the mechanization of agriculture will provide more services to further socialist organization inside their range of activity as well as to the village population. Particular attention must be paid to the better organization of production and labour, to using the technical basis more intensively ;

steps will be taken for the full utilization, in various economic activities, of the working time of machine operators all over the year. Action has to continue with a view to cutting maintenance and operational costs so that, beginning with the first year of the 1971—1975 Five-Year Plan, the expenses be covered from earned incomes, at all enterprises for the mechanization of agriculture.

7. **The members of the agricultural production cooperatives** will get assistance so as to increase yields on their own plots of land as well as meat, milk and egg output.

Peasant households in mountain and hilly areas falling **outside the scope of cooperatives** will be helped to increase yields; they will be granted technical assistance for a fuller turning to account of orchards, natural pastures and hayfields as well as for increasing the livestock and the animal output. In this sector, the activity will be guided by a special department set up within the Higher Council of Agriculture, which will take into account the requirements of peasant hoseholds falling outside the scope of cooperatives as regards vine and fruit-tree seedlings, high-quality seeds, pesticides and fungicides.

8. With the aim of an **efficient husbandry and fuller use of water resources**, of fighting the effects of floods and eliminating calamities occurring at the time of the heaviest precipitations, water-course regulation will be extended and new accumulation lakes will be created for complex uses: irrigation, water supply, the production of electricity, etc. At the same time actions will be intensified with a view to rationalising consumption in industries, to

eliminating water losses, as well as to siting large consuming units in areas with abundant natural water resources. Measures will be also taken for the protection of watercourses, drainage of used waters at industrial units and in urban centres ; drainage plants at the new industrial units will have to be commissioned at the same time with the main technological installations.

Silviculture

In the 1971—1975 period, increased preoccupations will exist for preserving, protecting and expanding timber stock ; a rigorous control will be ensured of the observance of exploitation norms required by a judicious management of forests. The felling areas intended to be exploited will be established in keeping with the forest management provisions, eliminating the deforestation of large areas in accessible forest regions ; attention will be paid to a more judicious relation between the felling work in mature forests and the felling work for thinning young forests.

In order to remake the timber stock, an area stretching over 270—280 thousand hectares will be afforested with valuable species, during the next Five-Year Plan, of which 65—70 per cent with resinous trees. Measures will be taken for restoring the forests with low productivity. The plantation of rapidly-growing species, poplar, selected willow and other deciduous trees will be expanded in river floodlands, in the Danube meadow and Delta, and also in the place of forests with low productivity ; a special programme will be drawn up with

the view to solving the problem of timber for pulp. Scientific research will be focused especially on solving problems related to increasing timber resources, to extending rapidly-growing species and the high-grade use of by-products.

Rigorous measures must be taken for substantially cutting the cost of forest roads, by strictly limiting the building of main roads to necessities and by realizing the network of secondary roads by simple and cheap arrangements, contingent upon the duration of the exploitation work on the felling area.

Transport and Telecommunications

Special attention must be paid in the next Five-Year Plan to the development and modernization of transport, in keeping with the requirements of the economy. By 1975, the volume of freight transport is to grow by 30—42 per cent as against 1970. With this aim in view, the transport capacity will be expanded, measures will be taken for a judicious distribution of tasks of each kind of transport, for improving the indices of use of the rolling stock, eliminating non-rational and crosswise transport, and for higher commercial speeds ; loading and unloading platforms will be enlarged and mechanized, and containers and mechanized means will be used to a greater extent in handling goods. The Ministry of Railways will draw up this year, jointly with the Ministry of Road, Naval and Air Transport, a comprehensive programme concerning the transport activity in the future.

1. **Railway Transport** will ensure in 1975 approximately three-quarters of land transport. Railway transport will be provided with 58,000—60,000 goods waggons (in terms of two-axle loading), about 1,600 passenger coaches, new sleeping and dining cars, Diesel and electric locomotives of various powers ; in 1975 Diesel and electric traction will account for about 95 per cent of the whole traffic. Taking into account the constantly intensifying railway transport, the programme of doubling the main lines will be further carried on and new lines for heavy loads and with heavy traffic will be electrified. Expanding work will be executed in railway compounds and stations ; electrodynamic interlocking of stations and equipping of tracks with automatic blocks will be extended.

2. **Road Transport** will witness a more marked development, particularly for meeting small-distance transport requirements ; in 1975, the volume of goods caried by road will be by 32—45 per cent greater than in 1970. The stock of vehicles of general use will be provided with 26,000—28,000 lorries of different sizes, contingent upon the various transport requirements of the economy ; more than half of the number of lorries to be supplied to road transport will be heavy-duty vehicles, equipped with Diesel engines, which will contribute to raising productivity and lower transport costs. In view of better service to the population, the interurban passenger transport will develop by increasing the stock and extending the transport network of buses. Account being taken of the more intensified road transport and of the development of home and international tourism, the public road network will

be further improved, and measures will be taken for cutting down the cost price for one km of road.

3. With a view to increasing the share of the domestic fleet in the transport of imported and exported goods, the **sea-going fleet** will double its endowment with great-capacity tanks and ore-carriers, and with cargo boats of various capacities. The river-going fleet will be endowed with new types of vessels for goods and passenger transport. The traffic capacity of harbours will be increased, and supplementary equipment for mechanized handling of goods will be supplied to them.

4. **Civil aviation** will be endowed with modern airplanes, of increased speed and capacity in view of the development of internal and international traffic. Work will be continued for modernizing airports and for equipping them with air navigation control and aid apparatuses.

5. For meeting the growing requirements of the economy and the population in the domain of **telecommunications,** the capacity of towns automatic exchanges will be developed, at first in Bucharest and in the main towns and industrial centres ; as to the trunk exchange system, automation will be tended and new toll cables will be installed.

Investments — Building

The centralized investments out of state funds in the 1971—1975 period will total 420 to 435 thousand million lei, which almost equals the entire volume of investments for the years 1961—1970. In addition, about 50 thousand million

lei will be invested out of the incomes of the State and cooperative units. In the working out of the 1971—1975 Five-Year Plan, and in the course of its implementation, every care will have to be given to investments which should ensure the vitality and balance of the economy, a modern and efficient structure of the material production, the best possible results in the growth of the national income. A high sense of responsibility is required on the part of the designers, end-users and builders in the management of the considerable funds that are assigned for investments, as well as a sustained preoccupation that these investments may produce in the shortest possible time the expected economic results.

1. The principal investment efforts will be directed to the building of productive units with a view to the increase of the country's economic potentialities. Out of the total investments, 57—58 per cent will be assigned to industry, especially to those branches that must contribute to the broadening of the sources of raw materials, to the development and modernization of the technical-material basis of the whole economy. Energetics, chemistry, metallurgy and machine-building will receive about three quarters of the total industrial investments. Greater funds than was the case in the current Five-Year Plan will be allotted to the light and the food industries.

Out of centralized State funds, about 60 thousand million lei will be invested in agriculture ; at the same time 10—11 thousand million lei will be assigned to the extension of the productive capacity

of industries that supply goods to agriculture. It is estimated that besides these funds, the agricultural cooperative units will invest about 20 thousand million lei out of their own accumulations.

Greater funds will be set aside for the increase of transport capacity and modernization of the means of transport, for the supply of the building industry with new machinery and equipment, for the development of the other economic branches as well as of the social-cultural activities.

2. A principal objective to be attained as concerns investments must be the **increase of their economic efficiency.** The decisions concerning the investments must start from the thorough analysis of a complex system of technical-economic indicators, from the need of achieving the materialisation of the investments to the greatest possible extent in productive fixed funds, and from the adequate dimensioning of the productive capacities ; the new units must give results superior to those obtained during the current Five-Year Plan as concerns output, labour productivity, costs, the use of the country's natural resources, earning of foreign currency ; they must ensure the greatest possible increases of output and of national income for every invested Leu. As regards the development of the branches of industry and the output increases, the possibilities of re-tooling and of extending the existing enterprises, of supplementing them with the necessary machinery and equipment for turning to account their whole productive potentiality will have to be taken into account.

In the case of new units, priority is to be given to the building and commissioning of the productive capacities, the other projects being finished at later dates, according to need.

In the carrying out of the investment programme it is necessary to avoid the scattering of the funds over a too great number of building sites, a fact which results in the blocking of important resources and the delaying of the commissioning of the new productive capacities. It is necessary that norms be worked out according to categories of investments in the various branches of the national economy, norms which should determine consumption of materials, of machinery and of labour, the duration of execution, as well as the results to be achieved upon completion of these investments.

Responsibilities of the designers, builders and end-users will also be established in respect of observance of the established norms. The complicated formalities in the working out and checking up of the technical documentations, the useless account keeping and parallelism in verification ought to be done away with : the control on the part of the end-users on the way the works are being carried out must be strengthened all along the process of the achievement of the investments.

The building and setting to work of all units at the appointed data demand a **thorough preparation of the investment works.** To this end measures will be taken for the working out in good time of the technical-economic documentations, for the creation of conditions for delivery of the Romanian-made and foreign technological equipment at dates correlated with the execution schedules of the pro-

jects. The building sites will have to be organized and supplied with materials and manpower in such a way as to ensure their regular activity throughout the year. Concurrently with the building of these new units, measures will be taken with a view to the thorough training of the cadres that will man them ; the supply with the necessary materials and auxiliary materials will have to be ensured in due time ; and conditions created so that the new units may function at full capacity, with the labour power, the labour productivity, the costs, and the profitableness as stipulated in the plans.

The increase of investment efficiency requires that in all branches the **continuous reduction of the share of building work and allocation of an ever greater part of the investment funds for the endowment with machinery and equipment be aimed at.** With this aim in view, it is necessary that measures be taken for deciding in favour of those building solutions that make possible the use on an ever larger scale of new and more efficient building materials, for doing away with architectural exageration, with the leaning towards the gigantical and the outsized, with superfluous finishing, for open-air equipment whenever possible, for the achievement of lightweight constructions, for cooperation in the use of utilities ; sustained efforts must be made as early as the design stage for the reduction of building costs.

3. In view of the great volume of the building and assembling activity to be carried out during the forthcoming Five-Year Plan, the rate of building will have to be quickened simultaneously with the

improvement of quality and the reduction of the costs.

With this end in view it is necessary that measures be taken for the specialization of the building enterprises, that advanced methods of production organization be promoted, that a complex programme of mechanization of operations be worked out. The use of prefabricated parts, those finished included, will be extended. Gradually, in the building of industrial and agro-zootechnical units, of administrative and social-cultural structures, of storehouses and of other similar constructions, prefabricated parts will have to be exclusively made use of. Large concrete panels will be more intensely used in the building of dwellings. The use of standard designs will be extended, and the standardisation and diversification of building elements will be correspondingly developed.

Particular care must be shown, during the next Five-Year Plan, for the reduction of timber consumption in building. Woodwork in industrial, administrative and social-cultural building must be replaced with metal joinery and other wood-substitute materials. With a view to reducing the volume of finishing operations, other materials besides reinforced concrete will be used to replace brickwork. Measures will be taken to use greater quantities of plastics as substitute-materials.

At the same time, it is essential that action be taken more firmly as regards the good management of materials, the elimination of squandering and the reduction of specific consumptions, the stabilization of the workers and the raising of their qualifications, the improvement in the utilization of the work time. Measures will be taken for the medium

and senior specialized personnel, the technicians, and engineers in the building industry to work actually on the building sites, direct work responsibilities being entrusted to them. More flexible wage forms aimed at contributing to a greater material incentive and labour productivity will be introduced.

4. **The further improvement of the territorial distribution of the productive forces,** the economic, social and cultural development of the counties and localities will constitute an important concern during the next Five-Year Plan as well. In selecting the location of the new industrial units, their rational placing as regards the raw material sources, the means of conveyance, and the users of their output, as well as the judicious utilization of the labour resources will be had in view. Further efforts will be made for the economic and social-cultural development of all the country's regions, for the uplifting of the standard of life and civilization in town and country.

Technical-material Supply

The increase in the complexity of the economy, in the number of places of production and of consumption, the growth of supply necessities ask for **the improvement of the entire technical-material supply system ; the even development with the best results of the activity in all enterprises and branches depends on the solution of this essential problem.**

1. It is necessary that during the drawing up of the next Five-Year Plan the main problems raised by the supply with raw materials, auxiliary materials and equipment, both foreign and Romanian-made, destined to the achievement of the planned

output and investments, be elucidated and solved : similarly, the problem that concern the sale of our products on the home and foreign markets. The material balances must ensure the meeting of the real needs of production, investments and the consumption of the population, as well as the mobilization to the maximum extent of the resources of the economy. It is necessary that the stocks in the country's economy should be dimensioned so as to secure the full utilization of the production capacity and the normal development of the economic activity, while avoiding the blocking of material and financial resources. Particular attention will be paid to the determination of stocks as regards the principal raw materials and materials, particularly those that must be imported.

The ministries, industrial centrals, and enterprises will have to make the most of advantages resulting from the phasing out of the Five-Year Plan by years and by industrial units. The long-term economic contracts will have to become — as concerns the principal raw materials, materials and equipment — a basic instrument in the substantiation and implementation of the plan, in the creation of stable relations of supply and sale, as well as in regulating the relations between enterprises through an accurate definition of concrete material responsibilities in case of non-compliance with assumed obligations and non-observance of plan discipline.

In determining the production tasks, the **reduction of specific consumption** of electric power, raw materials, materials and fuel, particularly of metal and wood, will have to be taken into consideration. The squandering of materials, particularly of rolled goods

and of wood, will have to be put an end to; it is essential that more resolute steps be taken for the working out of more economical building solutions, for the utilization of high-resistance steels, of prestressed concretes, and of substitute materials; both in the mining and the building industries a substantial cut in the consumption of wood will have to be achieved. A constant and most important concern will have to be, in the next Five-Year Plan, the establishment of scientifically-grounded norms of raw material, material, fuel and electric power consumptions, bearing in mind the changes that occur in the degree of endowment, in the manufacturing technology and in the quality of products, in the organization of production and labour.

2. The scope of the tasks set by the long-term development of the economy calls for the intensification of the preoccupations for the unitary coordination and guidance of the entire technical-material supply process, for the setting up of a systematic and efficient control in this field. The Department for technical-material supply, in cooperation with the ministries, will have to concern themselves, both in the working-up stage and along the implementation of the plan, with the material supply required by the plans for the development of the economy, with the extension of the domestic raw material bases, with the rational utilization of auxiliary materials and the constant reduction of consumptions; it is necessary that the Department should act promptly, in solving the supply problems, in preventing the blocking of material resources. At the same time, with a view to ensuring, in better conditions, the supply of the enterprises and of other

socialist organizations with certain products of general use, territorial supply enterprises will be created.

Promotion of Technical Progress and Development of Scientific Research

In the conditions of the contemporary technical-scientific revolution, the development of the economy depends to an ever greater extent on the improvement of the scientific and technological potential, on the capacity of introducing the scientific and technical gains into the economic and social practice.

1. Within the actions meant to promote technical progress, the **assimilation of new machines, equipment, apparatus and installations** corresponding to advanced achievements on a world plane and competitive from the economic and technical points of views will be aimed at ; priority will be given to the products ensuring the high-grade utilization of metals ; new materials with superior technical and qualitative characteristics will have to be assimilated especially in the chemical, iron-and-steel and building materials industries. It is necessary to take steps in order to shorten the assimilation period of new products and to modernize them continuously in keeping with the development of science and technology.

Modern technological methods will be introduced in the first place in the chemical, iron-and-steel and machine-building industries ensuring a greater efficiency and a higher quality of production.

Automation will be used on a larger scale for the control of continuous production processes and in general by raising the automation level of the machines and equipment used in the various sectors of the economy ; electronic computers will be gradually introduced in the control of technological processes. In order **to increase the degree of mechanization,** in particular when a great volume of work is necessary, the main efforts will be concentrated in the mining industry, in forest exploitations, in building, as well as in loading and unloading operations in transports.

2. With a view to modernizing management and planning activities, steps will be taken **to extend the computing technique and progressively to create a national system of data processing, to introduce cybernetics and information techniques in production and management.** In this field, the actions will be taken in accordance with the programme concerning the equipment of the national economy with modern computation and data processing apparatus, and drawn up for the 1967—1975 period. The introduction of computing technique will be achieved by setting up electronic computation centres and by providing them with data collection and processing systems, as well as by equipping the economic units with an increased number of small and medium mechanization machines. Planning at the level of the national economy, the economic information system, the supply and sale system, the administration work in big economic units, the financial and bank system, as well as the designing and research activities will be taken into account when modern computers and computation equipment are introduced.

Research in the field of applied economics will have to promote advanced methods of planning, controlling and organizing economic processes based on modern computation and data processing means ; research concerning economic cybernetics and information techniques, the management and administration of enterprises will be extended.

3. The steady development of the economy and the greater efficiency of activities in all the fields of social life imply a **growing role of science as part of the production forces,** its active participation in the general progress of society.

Within scientific research a central place will be held by technological sciences, in particular by their modern fields — automatics, cybernetics, the theory of information, micro-electronics, nuclear energy, fine mechanics and optics.

The scientific and technical potential of the research institutes and centres, of the higher education establishments, of the factory design departments and laboratories will be directed in the first place towards the solution of the problems directly related with **the material production, with the development of industry and agriculture, of the other sectors of the economy.**

Within this general trend the main efforts of research will be directed towards the branches and fields of economy which will undergo a faster development during the next decade. The tasks whose solution is of national importance will be the object of **priority programmes.** These will focus the investigations made in various branches of science and technology on tasks of outstanding importance concerning power savings, deep and sea drilling, metal

savings, the supply of the aluminium industry with raw materials, the capitalization of non-ferrous ore deposits, the endowment of machine-tools and other technological equipment with numerical controls, the complex turning to account of the resources of the Danube Delta, the preparation of new synthetic resins and plastics, the creation of new animal hybrids and breeds adequate for industrial uses, a wider application of mathematics to the economy, space research, etc. Oceanographic research will be developed and a complex programme will be elaborated for investigating the resources of the Black Sea, in cooperation with other countries.

4. The growing contribution of the country's scientific potential to the further application of technical progress in the economy imperiously calls for a more rapid turning to account of research work, for a shortening of the cycle of research, planning and application into production of the results obtained. To this end steps will be taken in order to improve the organizational framework so as to ensure an organic link between the activity of scientific researches and that of technological designers and their close cooperation up to the commissioning of the economic projects. The investigations will be considered to be ended only after they have been applied in production and given the expected results; the material reward of those participating in the research will depend on these results. Self-financing on the basis of contracts will become a general system, and the principle of independent economic administration in research activities will be extended. During the 1971—1975 period, investment funds will conti-

nue to be allotted for the material development of research, in particular for modern equipment.

International scientific and technical cooperation will be extended in the field of research, and contacts will be developed between national research and research in other countries.

5. Science cannot contribute in actual fact to solving the tasks of socialist construction unless research is ahead of the needs of production and of other fields of activity. To this end the programme of basic and applied scientific research will be drawn up for a ten-year period as part and parcel of the 1971—1975 Five-Year Plan and of the outline of the development of the economy until 1980.

Labour Force, Development of Education and Training of Cadres

1. The implementation of the investments programme envisaged for the next Five-Year Plan period will create new jobs in the economy. **The number of wage and salary earners** will increase by 400,000—500,000 people as against 1970 ; concomitantly with the increase in the number of jobs, steps will be taken with a view to saving labour force in all the branches, to improving the distribution of cadres between the basic sectors of the economy and the auxiliary ones, between the sphere of production and that of administrative work.

2. **Education at all levels** will continue to be developed and modernized between 1971 and 1975.

In general education the main task will be the generalization of compulsory ten-year education.

Starting from the requirements of the economy and culture, schoolchildren will be directed towards

vocational schools, speciality secondary schools and general-education lyceums.

In close connection with the development of every branch, with the new investments projects, steps will be taken for the training of the necessary number of cadres in due time, so as to render possible the commissioning of new capacities and the assimilation of production within the shortest possible time-limit. The number of skilled workers and of cadres with secondary and higher speciality training will increase substantially.

In order to ensure the material conditions necessary to the development of education and to the implementation of the programme of training cadres over the 1971—1975 period, classrooms will increase in numbers in the schools of general education and in speciality secondary schools and the schooling space will be extended in the higher education establishments. For a more rational utilization of the funds earmarked for the building of educational establishments, steps will be taken with a view to improving the utilization of space ; it will thus become possible to allot more of the material and financial means for the endowment of laboratories with modern equipment and teaching materials.

3. **The training of the cadres needed by all the sectors of economic and social life will be carried out in keeping with a special programme for the 1971—1980 period — an integral part of the forthcoming Five-Year Plan and the outline up to 1980.** The general ten-year programme for the training of cadres will comprise the following main tasks and directions :

The growth of the number of workers trained by vocational schools and apprenticeship at the place of work and of their share as part of the total number of skilled workers. In the vocational schools, training will be achieved in the main in production, and the necessary technological knowledge will be provided at courses. In agriculture, theoretical training will be given during the winter period and during the remainder of the year the pupils of vocational schools will take a direct part in agricultural operations.

The improvement of the relationship between the number of workers, medium specialized cadres and university-grade specialists. In the 1971—1980 period the special secondary schools will become the main form of training medium cadres. At the same time, the system of training foremen from the ranks of skilled workers will be developed ; measures will be taken to perfect the educational network which trains medium technical cadres from the ranks of the graduates of general-education lyceums.

Special emphasis will be placed on the development of higher technical and economic education. The aim will be to train a bigger number of cadres in highly topical fields, such as nuclear energy, electronics, automation and the analysis and modelling of economic processes. At the same time attention will be paid to the training of specialists for research in the natural science and in the technical and social sciences. Furthermore, for certain specialities, the training of sub-engineers will be developed.

Measures will be taken to ensure, in accordance with the development requirements of the national

economy, the completion and continuous brushing up of the knowledge of the specialists, for which purposes postgraduate and specialization courses, re-cycling and other forms of improving qualification will be expanded.

The diversification of production and service activities and the creation of new industrial branches and sub-branches demanding an ever higher degree of automation of technological processes and new professions, make it necessary to go over in the forthcoming years **to the plurivalent qualification and re-qualification of the personnel** that has to be redistributed in keeping with the changes in the pattern of material production.

The Growth in Labour Productivity and the Reduction of Material Expenditure — Essential Factors of Increasing Economic Efficiency

It is imperiously necessary for the programme of the forthcoming Five-Year Plan to proceed from the fact that in all sectors of activity economic efficiency must increase and financial results have to be obtained that are higher than those of the current Five-Year Plan.

The enterprises, centres and ministries must have special and permanent concern with the growth of labour productivity, the reduction of costs and the growth of production profitability.

1. **The Growth of Labour Productivity** throughout industry must be of 37—40 per cent during the forthcoming Five-Year Plan. By this means, 72—77 per cent of the increment of gross

output has to be obtained. In building, labour productivity will rise by 27—31 per cent, and in rail transport by 33—35 per cent. Persevering action must be taken for the scientific organization of production and labour, for the observance of technological processes, the raising of the skill of the cadres, the continuous strengthening of labour discipline and the establishment of stability of the employees, for the avoidance of loss of working time, for the permanent improvement of rate-setting, for the judicious employment of the labour force in all the sectors of activity. The aim will be that within the shortest possible time after the commissioning of the units working with modern installations and technologies, the number of wage and salary earners should not exceed the one used in similar cases in the economically developed countries.

2. A major problem of the forthcoming Five-Year Plan is **the reduction of the proportion of material expenditure** in .the social product. The enterprises, centrals and ministries will have to take efficient measures for the reduction of specific raw material and material consumption, for the rational utilization of fuel and electric power, for the rigorous observance of the technical and technological manufacturing prescriptions, for the exclusion of non-productive outlays, of losses and of wastefulness in the utilization of material resources. In order to reduce material expenditure in social production as a whole, measures will be intensified for **the high-grade utilization of raw materials and materials** by raising their degree of industrial processing, diversifying pro-

duction and increasing the complexity and technical qualities of the products.

3. **The improvement of product quality,** on which the securing of the efficiency and competitiveness of Romanian products depend to a large extent, must become a central concern of economic activity. Measures for the improvement of the technical and economic features of the products and the assimilation of new products of a high economic value have to be extended in all the enterprises; the provision of measurement apparatus and test stands has to be continued and the State standards and internal norms of manufacture have to be improved; quality control at all production stages has to be strengthened.

4. The growth in labour productivity and the economical utilization of material means must be reflected by **the continuous reduction of production and circulation costs.** In 1975, the level of expenditure per 1,000 lei marketable production will be, on the average, 6—7 per cent lower than in 1970, throughout the State-owned industry.

In producing output in keeping with the plan tasks and the requirements of the economy, the aim will be to obtain the greatest possible volume of net income, of cash accumulations per 1,000 lei of productive funds. The enterprises, centres and ministries have to act permanently for the reduction of production costs and the exclusion of losses, for the growth of profits, so that production profitability should be at the level of the technical endowment and of the possibilities offered by the scientific organization of production and labour. Measures

will be taken to raise the utilization degree of machines, installations and production spaces, for the improvement of the shift coefficient, with a view to increasing the production and profitability of each enterprise. Acceleration of the rotation of material and financial means, the speediest possible inclusion of all means in the economic circuit and the more rapid achievement of the supplies-production-sales cycle must be a permanent concern of the cadres of the economy so as to secure the systematic growth of efficiency in all the fields of activity.

Foreign Commercial Exchanges, the Development of International Economic Collaboration and Cooperation

1. The development of the national economy in the forthcoming Five-Year Plan demands Romania's more intensive and more efficient participation in the international division of labour through the growth, at a sustained rate, of commercial exchanges, the intensification of specialization and the extension of economic cooperation with other states.

This country will act consistently in the future, too, in the direction of developing economic collaboration and cooperation in production, science and technique with the CMEA member countries, with all the socialist countries, on the basis of the principles of socialist internationalism, fully equal rights, the respect for national sovereignty and independence, mutual advantage and comradely reciprocal assistance. Corresponding measures will be taken to intensify and perfect economic collaboration with

the CMEA member countries in the interests of the economic and social progress of each country and of the development of the socialist world system.

At the same time, Romania will continue to expand her economic relations with all States, whatever their social system, in the spirit of the ideas guiding the foreign policy of this country.

2. **The volume of foreign trade** in the forthcoming Five-Year Plan period will be 40—45 per cent bigger than in 1966—1970.

Timely measures will be taken to establish the volume of products and assortments of goods that will be exported and the units producing them, so that a guaranteed fund of products **for export** be set up which corresponds to the requirements of the foreign market. It is necessary to establish new capacities and to continue with the specialization of works, factories or sections producing goods exclusively, or to the largest extent, for exports. The entire set of measures for the promotion of exports will be included in a special programme.

The growth of exports is a decisive condition for the procuring of the **imports** needed to meet the increasing demand for raw materials, materials, equipment and installations for the development of material production and, first and foremost, of industry, for the implementation of the investments programme. In the case of the principal raw materials and installations to be imported, and for a series of goods to be exported, agreements, conventions and contracts will have to be concluded even before the start of the forthcoming Five-Year Plan, securing the rhythmical progress of supplies

over a long period, their continuity and stability, and mutually advantageous long-term relations with foreign partners.

3. The development of foreign trade must be accompanied by the intensification of measures to **increase its efficiency.** The main condition for raising the efficiency of export is the manufacture of competitive products made at the lowest possible costs and sold in the foreign market in advantageous conditions. As concerns the pattern of exports, the aim will be to increase the proportion of products having a high degree of processing, especially of those produced by the machine building, chemical and food industries ; at the same time, one will have in view the gradual replacement of less efficient products and of those no longer available for export — following the growth of internal consumption — by other goods securing a high growth rate of exports and the increase of their profitability. All the bodies concerned will draw up a programme of measures for the provision in better conditions of packings needed for the exported goods.

The ministries, centrals and enterprises must concern themselves with the most efficient utilization of the currency funds for imports by rationally dimensioning them in keeping with the internal production and investments programme, by purchasing products with high technical and economic features during the optimum periods and in advantageous conditions.

The ministries and centrals must permanently study international developments, the trends of the world market. The studies whose subject is the prospecting of the foreign market and the analysis

of market conjuncture will be oriented in such a way as to permit the long-term organization of the exports and imports of this country, the prompt adaptation to the demands of the foreign market, the diversification of relations in the foreign markets and the practice of modern and efficient forms of trading.

4. In order to increase foreign trade and expand external economic relations more intensive measures will be taken for **economic cooperation** with the CMEA member countries, with all the socialist countries and other states; this will be done in various forms so as to contribute to the satisfaction of the requirements in raw materials, fuel, equipment and plant, so as to better utilize our own resources and capacities, and to offer economic advantages both to our country and our partners.

Within the framework of the actions of economic cooperation, attention will be paid to the joint building with other countries of economic projects in industry, agriculture and other branches through participation with installations and equipment, the re-payment of the value of these means being effected by the supply of the products that are obtained or in other mutually advantageous conditions established by agreement. The carrying out of joint investments for the satisfaction of raw material requirements, and the setting up of mixed enterprises for production or for the sale of the products will be taken into consideration. Cooperation and specialization will be expanded in the manufacture of machines and equipment, sub-assemblies and parts for the needs of the partners or for export

to other markets, as well as cooperation in the utilization of certain technical processes and in the manufacture of certain products on the basis of the licences, patents or know-how of the partner. Cooperation will also develop in prospection and in exploration with a view to the turning to account of the natural resources of this country or of other countries, payment being made with supplies of raw materials thus obtained or by other goods that have been agreed upon.

Efforts have to be made so that the actions of economic cooperation be agreed upon to the largest extent before the start of the new Five-Year Plan and be developed in the course of its implementation. They will be finalized in agreements, conventions or contracts defining the contribution of the partners, their participation in the results that are obtained, the duration and the other necessary conditions.

5. **In the field of international tourism,** summer tourism on the Black Sea coast will continue to be extended ; a bigger emphasis will be placed on the development of mountain and balneo-medical tourism, for which this country has available natural factors of a high therapeutical value.

The Growth of the National Income and the Raising of the Population's Living Standards

1. Economic development will have to secure an average annual growth of 7.7—8.5 per cent in the **national income** during the 1971—1975 period. In the utilization of the national income a rational

distribution for consumption and for accumulation will be taken into account so that the growth in the living standard should be accompanied by the securing of the resources needed for the high-rate development of the economy. Out of the national income, 28—30 per cent will be set aside for accumulation and 70—72 per cent for consumption. Only the maintenance of a high rate in accumulations makes it possible to achieve an enlarged reproduction at a substantial rate, the rapid development of the forces of production and the growth of the national wealth, the scoring of progress along the road of approaching the level of the economically developed countries, the creation of new jobs and the systematic improvement of the living standard.

2. The set of measures to be taken in the 1971—1975 Five-Year Plan period to increase the living standard will lead to the continuous growth of **the real income of the population** ; its basis has to be the direct income obtained from work through the application of the socialist principles of pay.

In keeping with the raising of the skill of the cadres and the growth of labour productivity, the gradual increase of nominal pay in all sectors of activity will be ensured ; measures will be taken for the further perfecting of the system of pay and rate-fixing, for strengthening the responsibility of wage and salary earners in the fulfilment of their tasks. In 1975, the **real wages** will register a 16—20 per cent increase over 1970. **The real income of the peasantry** resulting from the work done in agricultural production cooperatives as well as from their privately-owned plots, will increase by 15—20 per cent in the 1971—1975 period.

3. Besides the direct incomes, the population will benefit by important funds to be earmarked from the State Budget for education, cultural-artistic activities, health protection, children allowances and social assistance; the lower pensions will be increased.

4. The increase in the population's income will require a 30—35 per cent growth in the sale of goods through the **socialist trading network** between 1971 and 1975. The sale of basic foodstuffs, clothes and footwear will increase during the next Five-Year Plan period as follows :

	Growth in 1975 as against 1970, in percentage
meat and processed meat	20—25
fish and processed fish	50—55
milk	25—30
butter	40—45
edible oil	15—20
lard — fat	45—50
sugar	17—21
fabrics (ready-mades included)	15—20
knitwear	30—35
footwear	15—20

Increased quantities of durables of a higher quality and in more diversified assortments will also be made available for the population during the next Five-Year Plan period :

	unit of measure	total sales in the 1971—1975 period
T.V sets	thousand pieces	1,500—1,600
wireless sets	thousand pieces	2,000—2,200
refrigerators	thousand pieces	1,000—1,100
washing machines	thousand pieces	800—850
gas cooking ranges	thousand pieces	1,000—1,100
furniture	thousand million lei	19—20
cars	thousand pieces	150—160

Permanent attention will be paid to adaptating the pattern of the commodities stock to the evolution of the population's demands by a thorough investigation of the tendencies of consumption and by the development of direct contracting relations between consumer goods trading and producing units.

The trade network will be expanded and modernized and foodstuff shops will be placed as near as possible to the customers ; measures will also be taken for improving the organization and specialization of the trading units for products other than foodstuffs ; the network of public catering units will also be developed and diversified.

The improvement of the services to the population, the expansion of modern trading forms, and enhanced respect for the customers will be also a task of primordial importance in the future.

The services to the population will have to become an increasingly important sector of economic life, to contribute to a greater extent to meeting the population's requirements, to raising the living standard. In the next Five-Year-Plan period the volume of services to the population will grow with 40—45 per cent. The handicraft cooperatives and the State local industry units will lay special stress on the development of workshops for work made upon order and of the units for the upkeep and repair of durables — electric household apparatus, wireless and T.V. sets, furniture, cars ; dyehouses, laundry and chemical laundry units will be expanded. The activity for the upkeep and repair of dwellings will also be expanded and impro-

ved. In the countryside, the consumer cooperatives and the agricultural production cooperatives will ensure the services to the rural population.

5. **The improvement of the housing conditions** will be the main objective within the measures to be taken for raising the living standard. Some 500,000 flats, more than half of which will be privately-owned, will be built and made available in the 1971—1975 period.

The town-planning activity will be furthered, the public utility works will be expanded, as well as the water-pipe and sewerage network. Conditions will also be created for the rural population to build dwellings out of their own funds and by their own means ; special attention will be paid to village redevelopment.

6. In the 1971—1975 period, **the health protection sector** will be expanded and endowed with new health units, and medical apparatus for research and therapy. The number of places in crèches will be increased and the medical preventive care for children will be expanded. The State will support the endeavours of the rural population to build dispensaries with maternity homes, and dwellings for physicians.

7. The working conditions as well as the rest and treatment conditions, the tourist activity, physical education and sports will also be improved.

8. Attention will be paid to the development of **culture** to the expansion and better use of its material basis ; measures will be taken for the improvement of radio and T.V. programmes with concern

for increasing their quality and good reception all over the country ; the publishing and Press activity will be expanded.

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The implementation of the objectives and tasks envisaged in the next Five-Year Plan will ensure the considerable development of this country's economic potential, the higher-grade utilization of the natural and labour resources, the steady increase of the social labour productivity and of the economic efficiency in all spheres of activity, to the interest of the general progress of the Homeland, of the improvement of the living conditions of the entire people. The next Five-Year Plan will provide a firm basis for a fresh and vigorous upsurge of the productive forces, for the completion of socialist construction and prerequisites for embarking upon the building of the communist society.

III

THE GUIDELINES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY IN THE 1976—1980 PERIOD

Together with the 1971—1975 Five-Year Plan, the outline for the development of the national economy up to 1980 will be drawn up ; it will be based on the following principal directions :

1. Continuation of the high-rate development of industry with a volume of output of this branch increasing 2—2.3 times by 1980 as against 1970.

Growing efforts will have to be made for the discovery of new natural resources, for the development of the industrial branches and sectors which, in the specific situation of this country, secure a high degree of processing and turning to account of raw materials. Specialization in production will have to provide industry with increasing possibilities of maintaining itself at the level of world technique, of meeting the needs of the economy and of expanding and consolidating its presence in the foreign markets.

By the end of the following decade, the iron-and-steel industry will provide nearly all the metal needed by the economy ; per capita steel output will substantially approach the production obtained in the developed industrial countries. The sustained development of the machine-building and chemical industries will be continued ; by 1980 they will provide some 45 per cent of total industrial output and will become the principal industrial branches supplying goods for export.

In machine building there will be a growth in the proportion of electrical engineering, telecommunication and radio products, of electrical measurement and control apparatus and of the means for automation and computing.

The chemical industry will be directed in the main towards the expansion of petrochemistry, the growth in the output of man-made fibre and yarns, plastics, fertilizers and sodium products, towards the development of fine chemistry. It will have to contribute to a larger extent to the expansion of

the economy's raw material basis, to the production of a wide range of products to replace materials in short supply ; it will meet the demands for fertilizers and other products needed for the chemicalization of agriculture.

The timber exploitation and processing industry will develop by taking into consideration the need for the most rational administration of the forestry fund and for the high-grade utilization of timber. The accent will be placed on the growth in the output of chipboard and fibreboard. A main direction in the development of the timber processing industry, especially in furniture production, will be the large-scale utilization of combined wood and plastics elements.

In the building materials industry there will be a high-rate development in the output of cement and other building materials securing a reduction in metal consumption ; the output of prefabs, water- and sound-insulating materials, light masonry materials and asbestos-cement panels will be increased and diversified.

The light industry will reach a high quantitative and qualitative level and will have to supply the clothing and footwear needed by the population in the conditions of a higher degree of product diversification and finish, in keeping with the growing exactingness of the consumers.

The output of the food industry will be directed towards the ever fuller satisfaction of the consumption requirements of the population and the growth in the export of products having a high degree of processing. The range of assortments will increase substantially and priority will be given to the de-

velopment of the manufacture of goods, having a high nutritional value.

In keeping with the demands of technical progress, the concentration of production in powerful units, capable of organizing large-scale production, will be continued. In the selection of the investments solutions, we shall have to keep in mind to a greater extent the building of optimum-sized capacities and the specialization and cooperation of enterprises — essential factors in the growth of economic efficiency. At the same time, the fact will have to be taken into consideration that in certain production branches and fields small and medium enterprises can provide a wide range of commodities, can turn to use local resources with little investment, and may thus justify their economic efficiency.

2. **Agriculture** must become a branch with a highly intensive character, securing an important rise in production and labour productivity. By 1980, the irrigated area will stretch over about 3.5 million hectares. Concomitantly with the expansion of the technical-material basis highly-yield plant varieties and hybrids will be grown with a view to turning to good use the conditions provided by irrigation, by chemicalization and by the mechanization of agricultural work. Special heed will be paid to increasing cereal and fodder yields ; on this basis and by extending industrial-type methods the cattle stock and animal production will be increased. Concomitantly, vegetable, fruit, grape and technical crop production will be developed.

3. The promotion of technical progress in all branches of the economy and a more efficient use

of labour force will secure **the constant rise of labour productivity** ; it is in this way that most of the growth of industrial production will be obtained. Taking into account the stage of development of the national economy and the increased labour productivity, the work-week will be reduced.

4. The development of the national economy will be achieved in the conditions of **a steady expansion of the relations of economic cooperation with other states**, of an intensified foreign trade, of an improved structure of export and its increased efficiency, of Romania's more active participation in the international labour division. Heightened attention will be paid to extending the economic and technical-scientific cooperation with other countries, with a view to better using the resources of our country, to introducing in production the latest scientific and technical gains.

5. Due to the growth of material production, in 1980 **the national income** will be about twofold that of 1970 and will ensure the further accomplishment of an ample investments programme, in parallel with a substantial increase of the consumption fund. The material basis of education, science and culture will be expanded, important funds will be earmarked for extending the health protection network and other social and cultural activities.

In the next decade, the economic development will have to secure the gradual reduction of the lag behind the economically advanced countries and our country's getting nearer to their development level as to production, labour productivity and per capita national income, and as to the living standard of the population.

IV

DEVELOPMENT OF POWER RESOURCES AND ELECTRIFICATION IN THE 1971—1980 PERIOD

The continuous progress, on modern bases, of the national economy, the raising of the civilization and cultural levels of the population, require the strong development of the primary fuel base and of the electric power industry ahead of other economic branches.

1. In accordance with the development of industry, agriculture and transport, of towns and villages, the home consumption of primary fuels will rise to 78—80 million tons of conventional fuel in 1975 and to 96—98 million tons in 1980.

Since the **electric power production** grows at a faster rate than industrial production as a whole, by 1980 it will reach 80—85 thousand million kWh. Home consumption of electric power per capita will increase to 2,400—2,500 kWh in 1975 and to 3,000—3,400 kWh in 1980. Industry will be supplied with more electric power and this will contribute to extending modern technologies and to raising labour productivity. Electric power consumption per worker will grow to approximately 18,000 kWh by 1975, and to about 22,000 kWh by 1980.

2. The main target of the plan development of the power base over the next ten years is to secure from home resources, to the greatest possible extent, the fuels necessary to all branches of the economy. The fundamental orientation in the utilization of the primary power resources consists in the increase of the amount of coal, hydro-power and nuclear

power concomitantly with the decrease of hydrocarbons and of fire wood supplied for consumption :

	In percentage		
	1970	1975	1980
Hydrocarbons (crude oil and gas)	75.5	71.8	64—65
Coal (bituminous coal and lignite)	18.7	22.3	24—25
Hydro and nuclear power	1.2	3.4	8.5
Fire wood and other low-grade fuels	4.6	2.5	1.9

Since according to estimates, in the following 15—20 years the resources of classical fuels — especially crude oil and gas — will not keep pace with the growing requirements, conditions must be prepared for the introduction and gradual extension of the use of nuclear energy on an industrial scale, based on the turning to account in economical conditions, of uranium resources. In the next ten years, nuclear power stations will be built aggregating a power of 1,800—2,400 MWe. The machine-building industry, scientific research and the network of speciality training must draw up a coordinated programme of measures which will ensure the technical-industrial basis for the production, in this country, of equipment meant for the materialization of nuclear power programme, as well as the specialized cadres necessary to this new branch of economy. The implementation of the national nuclear programme by 1980 will provide conditions for the further growth of power production in highly efficient power stations and for the introduction, after 1980, of reactors of latest type which ensure a better use of nuclear fuels.

3. One of the main concerns controlling the general balance of power of the economy and the growing efficiency of fuel and power utilization is the steady reduction of specific power consumptions, the elimination of electric power losses, the rational use of power.

The constant raising of the efficiency with which all forms of energy are used by means of technical improvements to the consuming apparatus and aggregates and by using the secondary power resources resulting from industrial technological processes, must lead to the decrease of the fuel, liquid fuel and electric power specific consumptions by at least 8 per cent during the 1971—1975 Five-Year Plan period, as compared with the 1970 consumption and by further 5—6 per cent in the 1976—1980 period.

4. In keeping with the growth of electric power production, during the next ten years the installed power in electric power stations will increase by 13,000—13,800 MW of which 4,300—4,400 MW in hydropower stations. The programme of hydropower works will be developed, priority being given to those securing the complex use of waters. The Iron Gates hydropower station will be completed by the commissioning, in 1971, of another 525 MW; at least 1,200 MW will be installed between 1971—1975 on the Lotru, Argeș, Olt, Someș and Sebeș rivers, aproximately 2,600 MW between 1976—1980 in the hydropower stations to be built on the Danube, Olt and Sebeș and the potential of the Siret and Riul Mare and of other rivers will be used.

With a view to using, in economical conditions, increased quantities of lignite, thermopower stations endowed with high-power aggregates will be extended and built, near coal-fields. Electric power production will be developed also by using other classical fuels. In 1980, more than 50 per cent of the production of thermopower stations will be realized by using coal.

5. Bearing in mind the important economic advantages of the combined production of electric power and of heat, at least 35 per cent of the new power to be installed in thermopower stations will be obtained in central heating aggregates. The networks of industrial and town central heating will be expanded, the great industrial and agricultural consumers of heat will be sited in the vicinity of electric heating power stations.

The national electropower system will be developed by building new electric power transmission lines, by extending and modernizing the county and town distribution networks.

During the 1971—1975 Five-Year Plan period the connection to the electric network of all villages will be completed and low-tension distribution networks will be extended to villages ; conditions will thus be ensured for the intensified electrification of production processes in agriculture and the broader use of electric power in dwellings.

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The programme of the Romanian Communist Party for the country's economic and social development in the next decade opens up new and

inspiring prospects of progress and prosperity for our people. The implementation of this programme will record a substantial increase in the productive forces, in the manysided flourishing of the socialist system, in the raising of the civilization and cultural level of the population, it will be an important contribution made by our people to the strengthening of the forces of socialism and to the consolidation of peace in the world.

The Central Committee is convinced that, under the leadership of the Party and in close unity, the working class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia, all working people, regardless of nationality, will devote their working and creative capacity, their talent and skill to the achievement of the grand objectives of Romania's advancement along the road of socialism and communism.

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